

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

=====

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08000732

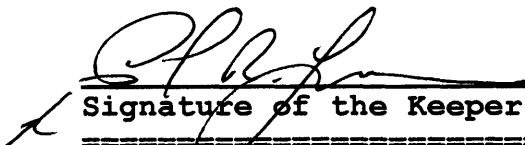
Date Listed: 8/1/2008

El Zagan
Property Name

Santa Fe NM
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

8/1/2008

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The *Resource Count* is revised to: add one (1) contributing structure and remove one (1) contributing building from the resource count; specifically the house itself was previously listed in the National Register as part of the Santa Fe Historic District and should not be included in the resource count for this nomination. [The revised count matches the narrative and inventory list provided in the nomination.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the NM SHPO office.

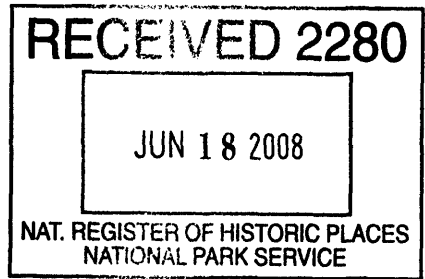
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

(Oct. 1990)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: El Zaguán

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Johnson, James L., House

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 545 Canyon Road

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: New Mexico

CODE: NM

COUNTY: Santa Fe

CODE: 049

ZIP CODE: 87501

NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

VICINITY: N/A

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Katherine Slick

Signature of certifying official

06/12/08

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

8/1/2008

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	3	0 BUILDINGS
	1	0 SITES
	2	1 STRUCTURES
	2	0 OBJECTS
	8	1 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 1

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: NA

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: hotel
EDUCATION: school
COMMERCE/TRADE: organizational

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE: organizational

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: OTHER: Territorial Revival

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
WALLS STUCCO
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER BRICK; WOOD

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 7-5 through 7-19).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
- D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1854 to 1879; 1928 to 1940

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1854; 1918; 1928; 1929; 1932; 1937; 1939

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Kate Chapman (1928), architectural designer

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-20 through 8-27).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-28).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- State historic preservation office (*Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Historic Santa Fe Foundation Archives, State Records Center and Archives

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: Approximately 1.8 acres.

UTM REFERENCES Zone Easting Northing
 1 13 415984 3948706

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(see continuation sheet 10-29).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

(see continuation sheet 10-29).

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Catherine Colby

ORGANIZATION: Catherine Colby Consulting

DATE: October 2007

STREET & NUMBER: 906 Don Miguel Place

TELEPHONE: 505-989-7838

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: New Mexico

ZIP CODE: 87505

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see Enclosed *Santa Fe* USGS quadrangle map)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo 30).

ADDITIONAL ITEMS N/A

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Historic Santa Fe Foundation

STREET & NUMBER: 454 Canyon Road, Suite 2

TELEPHONE: 505-982-3567

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: New Mexico

ZIP CODE: 87501

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Description

El Zaguán is one of the best examples in Santa Fe of the transition from the Territorial to the modern period, reflecting the tastes and architectural leanings of people who arrived from the East. El Zaguán is located on Canyon Road in the heart of the Santa Fe Historic District. The house is a one-story Territorial-style adobe building with prominent brick parapets and a rambling floor plan connected by a *zaguán*. On a terraced site sloping behind the main building and flower garden, the property is irregularly shaped and includes two garages and gravel driveways looping around a small landscaped oval. Though it has experienced alterations, the west porch and the majority of the main building remain much as they appeared before Margretta Dietrich purchased the property and named it El Zaguán in 1928. The flower garden, two adobe garages, the stone retaining wall, an arbor-covered wood staircase, an outdoor oven, a decorative lamp post, and a fountain contribute to the property. Taken as a whole, El Zaguán retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association of its two periods of significance.

Setting

Canyon Road, a world-renowned tourist destination, is recognized for its art galleries and quaint adobes hugging the narrow and winding road. El Zaguán sits prominently along Canyon, with its long linear building and white picket fence garden immediately adjacent to the road. The garden and part of the main building are open to the public. On a terraced site sloping down behind the main building, the property currently associated with El Zaguán is irregularly shaped and includes two garages and gravel driveways looping around a small landscaped oval. The large horse chestnut trees overhanging the picket fence and other mature plantings give the property a verdant quality.

South Elevation

The building façade facing Canyon Road is strongly linear, stretching over 150 feet along the north side of the road (Figures 7-1 & 7-2). The red brick parapets emphasize its linearity and vary in distinct parts along the façade. At the west end, the brick coping ranges from two to three courses, while east of the patio, the brick coping stacks seven to eight courses high. The solid wall mass—adobe covered with lime or cement plasters painted a light pink—dominates the majority of the facade and is punctuated with tall, shuttered wood windows painted turquoise.

The 9/6 double-hung wood windows date from the James L. Johnson era (1854 to 1879). The remaining double-hung and casement windows throughout the house date from after 1918, when the Johnson family relinquished the property. Four of the tall windows are wood double-hung units with 9/6 lights; three are double-hung 2/2 lights, and the easternmost units are casements. The window wood trim and sills are set almost

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection 7 Page 6El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

flush with the exterior plaster, leaving the deep splayed openings trimmed with milled lumber. The nine shuttered windows are interspersed with four bull-nosed openings containing two small horizontal windows and two low doors. Three of the post-1918 openings are distinct: a door and window with semi-circular arched glazing above two wood panels and a 12-light French door east of them. The final two openings at the east end of the façade contain tall, narrow 4-light casement windows. The two doors have bull nosed jambs and heads and a threshold that is lower than the present level of Canyon Road. A low wood picket fence painted turquoise encloses a narrow space in front of the building, extending from east of the entry gates to the south wall of a lower storage room at the east end of the façade.

Entry Patio and Zaguán

The primary entrance into the building is from Canyon Road through a pair of custom-made, multi-panel wood gates set into a high wall near the west end of the facade (Photo 1). The gates open into a small, landscaped patio; a flagstone walkway leads through the patio to the perpendicular, east-west covered passageway, which Margretta Dietrich called a zaguán.¹ Openings inserted after 1918 in the sidewalls of the patio include two small horizontal wood casement windows in Apartment 1 and a French door with side-lights and pediment trim in Apartment 3. Square wood posts separate the entrance patio from the perpendicular zaguán. Behind the posts are a group of three-hinged door leaves which can be extended to close the south entrance to the house. The tall three-panel wood doors are folded at each side of the opening.

The dark green glass-and-wood doors with sidelights at the patio and at each end of the zaguán are distinguished by their wood trim and pediment heads, but each is slightly different in design (Photos 2 & 3). The zaguán walls are punctuated with three thick masonry arches at intersecting walls. A utility closet in the north side of the zaguán contains decoratively painted doors. The ceiling structure of the zaguán varies between the enclosed and open sections. In the west section north of Apartment 1, timbers are placed parallel to the walls. The section open to the patio is framed with the timbers spanning the shorter distance. The third section returns to the parallel beams, and finally in the small section facing the east portal, the timbers span across the zaguán.² The separate ceiling structures suggest that the interior hallway connects three separate buildings that likely were constructed at different times.

Along the north wall of the zaguan, opposite the patio, a pair of wood panel/glass doors with a transom and pediment trim open into Apartment 2, the office and meeting room and gallery of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation. Its wood floors, plastered walls, and deep, splayed windows, demonstrate the design, character and historical significance of the building (Photo 4). The interior ceiling structures are 4"x12" exposed wood beams in all but the east room. The three fireplaces in this section include one angled and two curved corner designs.

¹ In Spanish colonial architecture a *zaguán* is usually a covered passage between the street and an interior patio, but Margretta Dietrich applied the name to the corridor (*corredor*) at the James L. Johnson house.

² This variation may indicate different building periods for each section of the zaguán.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

The entries into Apartment 3 are stock, multi-panel wood doors and one wood plank door with curved upper corners.

East Elevation

The short east elevation consists of a storage room and the exterior wall of Apartment 7. Across the storage room are a pair of 6-light wood casement windows placed horizontally over a lug sill; the opening is bull-nosed at the jambs and head. A pair of single-light casements and two 6/9 double-hung wood windows provide light into Apartment 7.

North Elevation

The north elevation consists of five different wall planes evident on the floor plan (Figure 7-2). Because of the complexity, the description of the north side will be divided into three sections from east to west. The first of the three sections contain Apartments 6 and 7. The center section includes Apartments 3 and 4/5 in conjunction with the portal and east patio and Apartment 2B. The west section encompasses the north wall of Apartment 2.

The exterior wall at the north side is mud-plastered and protected by the roof overhang. At the east end, Apartments 6 and 7 contain stock wood panel doors, including one with four lights in the upper panel leading to the east portal. The two doors in the north wall include 8-light and 15-light French doors. Along the north elevation of Apartment 7 are large 4-light wood casement windows. A low stonewall with a wood gate at each end defines a narrow patio along the north side of Apartment 7. The north wall of Apartment 6 contains a 4-panel wood door and a horizontal pair of 4-light casement windows.

The central section of the building includes the contiguous rooms forming Apartments 3 and 4/5, along with the narrow unpainted portal (Figure 7-2) This portal faces a small yard contained by the river rock retaining wall that divide the site into two levels (Photo 4). The east portal displays poorer quality construction, using small diameter log posts, pole rafters, and a wood plank deck. The north walls of Apartments 4/5 under the portal include 4-panel wood doors and two 4-light casement windows; the west door reveals a Territorial Revival-style transom and trim. The door opening into Apartment 4/5 is lower and consists of a plank with six lights above.

The east wall under the portal contains a 12-light casement window with pediment trim (Apartment 3) and a four-panel wood door (Apartment 2B). The east wall of Apartment 2B reveals a vertical pair of wood casements flanked by an exterior fireplace at the south end and a large stone buttress on the north end. Apartment 2B at the north side is entered through plank and panel doors. The north wall of Apartment 2B displays 4-light casement windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

The west section of the building (Apartment 2) contains four windows including 9/6 wood double-hung units with pediment trim. The pair of doors into Apartment 2 are designed with three lights above and two vertical panels below. The doors at the entry/kitchen have pediment trim; the opening to the file room door is bull-nosed. The interior adobe walls of Apartment 2 are stabilized with tall, sloping buttresses of river rock extending approximately two feet from the exterior of the north wall.

West Elevation

The entire west elevation of the main house is shaded by a tall Territorial-style porch. It consists of a slightly sloping roof made of 2"x8" joists resting on square wood columns, all painted white. Each of the porch posts is trimmed and reinforced at the base with a simple applied board cut in a semi-circle at the top, into which railing is fastened. At the centered gate are thick, low, capped wood piers (Photo 5). The railing balusters are hand-turned and ornamented with moldings at the base above rectangular plinths. The west wall of the building, under the porch, contains two original 9/6 double-hung wood windows with pediment trim painted dark green and a low base painted brown. The door opening is designed with pediment trim around narrow sidelights flanking a stock wood 6-panel door. The south end of the portal is filled with five lattice panels in light wood framing.

Interior Doors, Fireplaces and Finishes

The interior of Apartment 2 expresses the formality and symmetrical characteristics of the Greek Revival roots of New Mexico's Territorial architecture. It illustrates the application of newly available milled lumber trim not only at the surrounds, but also at the jambs and heads of door and window openings. The deep splayed jambs of the tall windows are the most characteristic features of the interior spaces remaining from the James L. Johnson period (Photo 6). Interior door openings in the west end of the building also display the treatment of applied wood trim. Doors and fireplaces vary from room to room, particularly in the apartment. Interior doors are a variety of both stock wood panel and plank doors. The exception is the entry into Apartment 3, which is a wood panel Dutch door with a three-light transom. The fireplaces display a variety of forms, and are located either in corners or centered in walls. Some corner fireplace openings are angled, while others are curved. The fireplace in Apartment 4 is distinct in its large opening and the conical shape of the masonry above it.³ The wood and plaster finishes are what distinguish the interiors from both the previous Spanish colonial and future Spanish-Pueblo Revival spaces, which typically were designed with natural or brown wood ceilings and window trim. The ceilings have exposed beams or vigas in all but the northeast addition, and the floors are wood throughout the interior spaces.

Garden

³ An inventory of these features is found in the Historic Structures Report of 1996.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection 7 Page 9El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

The garden (contributing site), laid out in formal geometric beds west of the house, is often referred to as the "Bandelier Garden," after archeologist Adolph Bandelier, but was planted by the Johnsons in the mid nineteenth century.⁴ The partially shady garden extends from the west portal to the west edge of the property. Between the porch and the garden is a portion of the stone lined ditch (*acequia*) that was used for irrigation until it stopped flowing in the 1940s. Gutter spouts above two of the porch columns empty roof drainage into the ditch fragment. Flagstones span over the ditch between the porch gate and the path. While the *acequia* was once a highly significant site feature, it does not retain the integrity to be included as a contributing structure. The south half of the garden is shaded by two mature horse chestnut trees (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) which grow along its south edge. A path from the porch gate separates the north and south sections of the garden, with the north half designed with perennial beds and diagonal pathways (Photo 7). The perennials include the types of flowers that existed historically, such as mock orange and roses, as well as other species: aquilegia, yarrow, delphinium, Adenaphora, daisy, catmint, hollyhock, sage, lavender, phlox, and day lilies. A mature tamarisk grows in the northwest corner of the garden.

Lower Level of the Site

Pedestrian access to the lower level, which is approximately eight feet below the house and garden, is from the northeast via seven wood steps down an arbor-covered staircase (contributing structure)(Photo 8). Lace vine, trumpet vine, and grapes cover the arbor. Vehicle access to the lower level is north down the driveway east of the building. North of Apartment 7 is a two-car, cement-plastered adobe garage (contributing building) with an exposed log lintel in the masonry above the door openings. The jambs of the two garage door openings are also logs (Photo 8). The interior of the garage is mud plastered.

West of the arbor is a three-car garage (contributing building) containing five stalls for vehicles and a boiler room (Photo 10). At the southeast corner of the garage, the boiler chimney extends about 20 feet above the parapet. Each of the three openings along the north side of the garage contains a distinct pair of doors. From east to west, the first is made of vertical boards, the second of pickets, and the third of diagonal boards. On the west side of the garage are the electrical panels and a pair of wood doors with six lights above and three panels below. At the northeast are an ornamental wood lamppost and a beehive-shaped outdoor oven known as a *horno* (contributing structure)(Photo 9). West of the garage is a flat area with grass and relic apple and pear trees; at the south is the retaining wall made out of cobble stones (contributing structure).

In the center of the driveway and the parking area is a roughly oval-shaped grassy area containing pear, plum, peach and apple trees, and rose and honeysuckle shrubs as well as a multi-lobe shaped fountain (contributing object) with decorative ceramic tiles. Built in the 1930s, it is currently undergoing preservation.

⁴ Archeologist Adolph Bandelier did move into the house with the Johnsons briefly in 1891, and was interested in the garden. However, the story attributing its planting to him was apparently spread by Margretta Dietrich, and is refuted in the historic record. See Corinne Sze, et al., "El Zaguán, the James L. Johnson House: Historic Structures Report," pp. 19-20.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 10

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Evolution of Property

The present site of El Zaguán is only a portion of what it comprised during the first phase of its evolution as the property of the James L. Johnson family, from 1854 to 1918 (Figure 7-3). The essentially rural property at that time contained the family home and flower garden at the street, and further north a vegetable garden, stable, corral, smoke shed and shelters for chickens and hogs.⁵ The second phase began in 1918 and ended in 1926 when the house was altered by Johnson's grandson, James Baca, for use as apartments. The third phase started in 1928 when Margretta Dietrich purchased the property and made changes to the main building. Different wall thicknesses and ceiling structures in the house suggest separate building periods, but the exact sequence of construction is unknown.

The property formerly consisted of five separate tracts of land purchased between 1854 and 1875 by Santa Fe Trail merchant James L. Johnson.⁶ Where Camino Escondido (Rose Avenue in 1928) now extends north of Canyon Road, no alley or road existed; instead it was part of a tract owned by Cruz Vigil. As shown on the King's Map of 1912, Emilio Delgado owned the large piece parcel north of the Johnson and Vigil tracts, all the way to the Santa Fe River. In 1909 the house was photographed from the southeast (Figure 7-4). The photograph shows that the patio walls were about three feet high, and the remainder of the contiguous facades contained four vertically proportioned windows without shutters and one lower door opening. Viga ends projected beyond the wall beneath the parapet. Three canales extended over the top of the next section of wall, beneath which the mud plaster had been eroded. A photograph from 1917 (Figure 7-5), viewing the building from the southeast, shows the low wall at the entry patio, the overhang at the west end of the building, the lattice enclosure, and the design of the earlier picket fence.

The next phase of development (1918 to 1926) primarily altered the house and not the larger site. Interviews with Johnson-Baca descendents in 1995 established that the four rooms north of the zaguán housed, from west to east, a living room, a bedroom, a dining room and a kitchen.⁶ Photographs from the 1920s show the overhang at the west end of the façade had been removed; the single small window with the lug sill indicates Baca may have added it in conjunction with installing the plumbing.

A 1921 photograph suggests the east portal was probably built in separate phases with the west side built first (Figure 7-6). The porch posts at the east end of the zaguán had large square masonry piers with heavy flat caps supporting the log posts; the roof joists did not extend past the porch beam. The heavy capped piers and the lug sills at the windows reference American architectural styles that were gaining popularity in Santa Fe at the time. In 1921 the addition (Apartment 2B) that extends east appears to be newly constructed.

When Margretta Dietrich purchased the property in 1928, it contained the long building she soon named El Zaguán. North of the house and flower garden, the land sloped gently downhill to an alfalfa field, a barn, and

⁵ Sze, Corinne, et al., "El Zaguán, the James L. Johnson House: Historic Structures Report," p.31.

⁶ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán

Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 7 Page 11

a chicken house. Over an acre of land was irrigated. The Canyon Road Community Ditch (No. 15.) flowed west behind El Zaguán, then turned south in front of the west porch until reaching the south edge of the garden, where it turned west continuing along Canyon Road.⁷ While preserving the most characteristic Territorial features of the adobe building, Margretta Dietrich immediately allotted \$3,000 to remodeling.⁸ Over the next 12 years she spent an additional \$12,000 on remodeling and \$13,000 for furnishings.

In 1929 Dietrich remodeled the apartments and installed the heating plant. Later changes to the house included raising the height of the entry patio walls to incorporate a door in the opening. Dietrich replaced the lattice enclosure at the north end of the patio with hand-planed, solid wood, folding doors between the entry patio and the zaguán. New brick pavers in an irregular herringbone pattern replaced the old wood flooring in the zaguán and east porch. Dietrich installed gas in the building 1931, enlarged bedrooms, replaced flooring and roof beams in a few locations, and installed new bathroom fixtures. She added the fireplaces and a door from Apartment 3 into the entrance patio and a new roof over Apartment 2, and altered Apartment 2B in 1934. The linear pattern, in which each room has north and south walls connected with either the outdoors or the zaguan, still characterized most sections of the building. Dietrich's addition of the north rooms departed from the Hispanic tradition, by introducing a large multi-room mass into the building's linear arrangement of rooms. Changes made under the direction of Kate Chapman, a Santa Fe designer, included adding the stone retaining wall separating the site into two levels. By 1932 the arbor, lamppost, adobe oven and the two garages were built (Figure 7-7).

In the garden, which was then enclosed with a higher picket fence, a pair of buckeye horse chestnut trees were brought from Indiana and planted by the Johnsons before they installed the flower garden in 1891. In 1919 the formal garden contained rectangular beds surrounded by rectangular barriers of earth mounded up a few inches to contain the water. Peonies, iris, and fruit trees are evident along with the already mature chestnut (Figure 7-8). In 1979 drought-tolerant native species were planted, including *ratibida columnaris*, *rudbeckia gloriosa* and orange bedder, *gallardia*, penstemon, purple aster, and *linum lewesii*. Rose species, including Frau Karl Druschki, General Jacqueminot, Mrs. John Laing, Paul Neyron, Souvenir du Docteur Jamain, and Rosa Damascena, were also introduced in 1979. The size of the garden and some of its details have been altered after the period of significance, but the major elements and the relationship to the house and the west porch remain.

⁷ According to the map produced during the 1919 Hydrographic Survey, 1.34 acres.

⁸ Record of Expenses on Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich stationery, Historic Santa Fe Foundation files.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 7 Page 12

Table 7-1: Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Resource	Type	Contributing	Noncontributing
Main Building	Building	X	
Two-Car Garage	Building	X	
Three-Car Garage	Building	X	
Stone Retaining Wall	Structure	X	
Arbor Staircase	Structure	X	
Outdoor Oven	Structure	X	
Relic Acequia	Structure		X
Fountain	Object	X	
Decorative Lamp Post	Object	X	
Garden	Site	X	

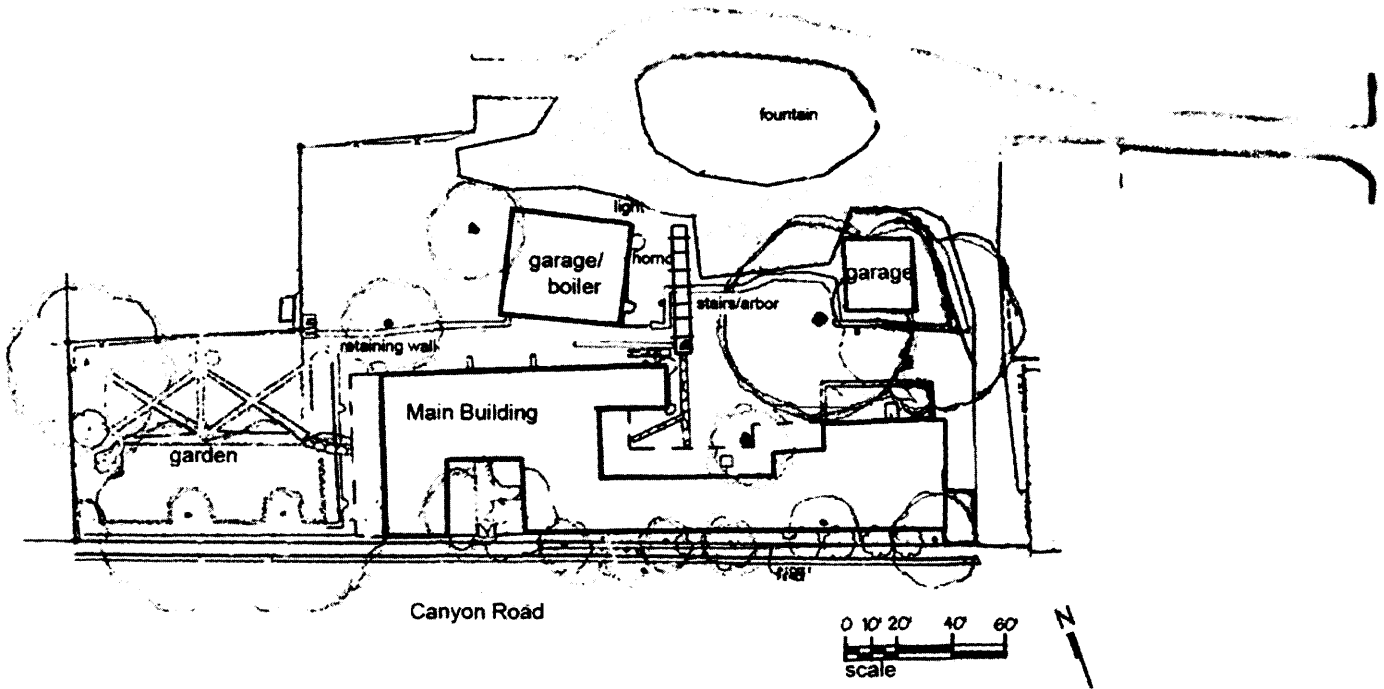
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

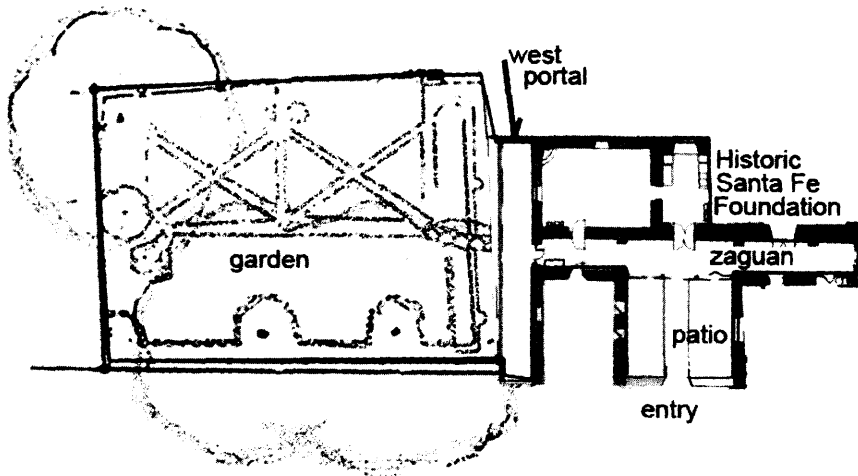
Section 7 Page 13

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Figure 7-1: Site plan sketch



Areas open to the public



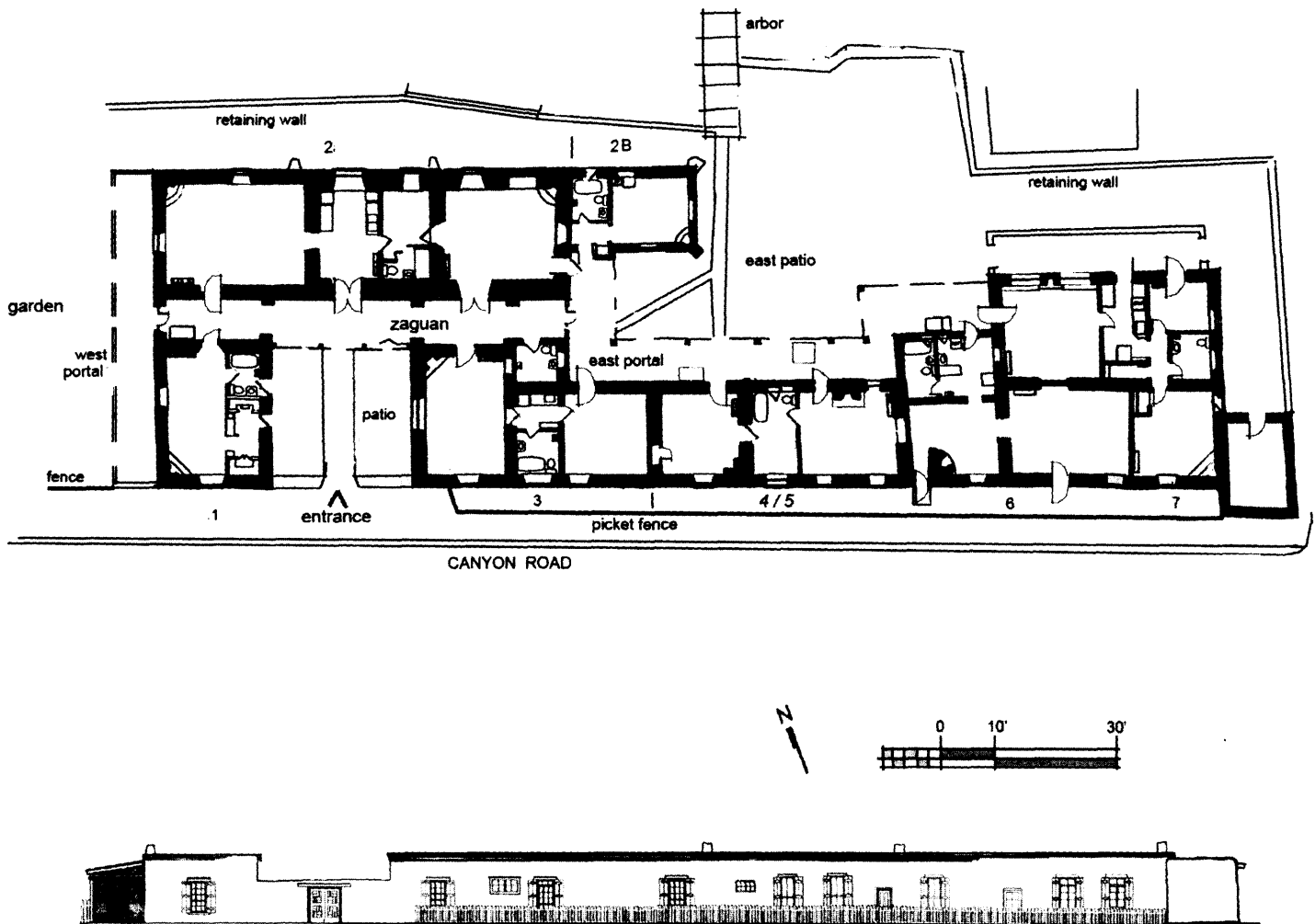
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 7 Page 14

Figure 7-2: Floor plan sketch and south elevation sketch



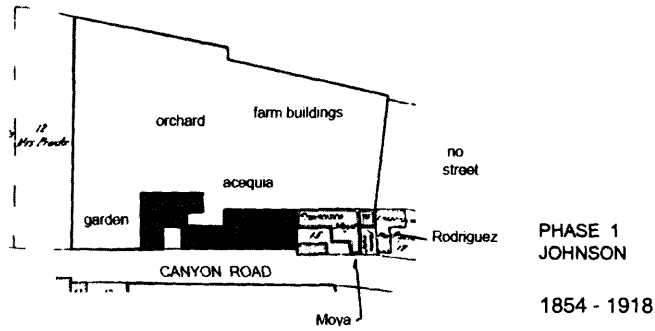
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

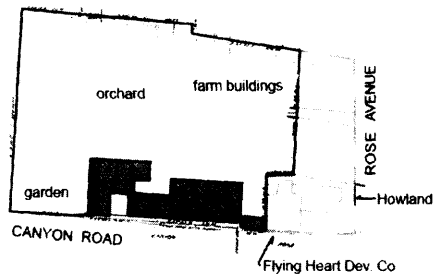
El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 7 Page 15

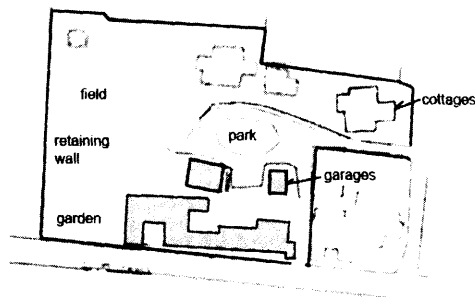
Figure 7-3: Site evolution



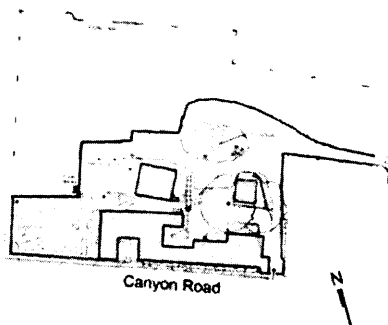
PHASE 1
JOHNSON
1854 - 1918



PHASE 2
BACA
1918 - 1926



PHASE 3
DIETRICH
1928 - 1961



2007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

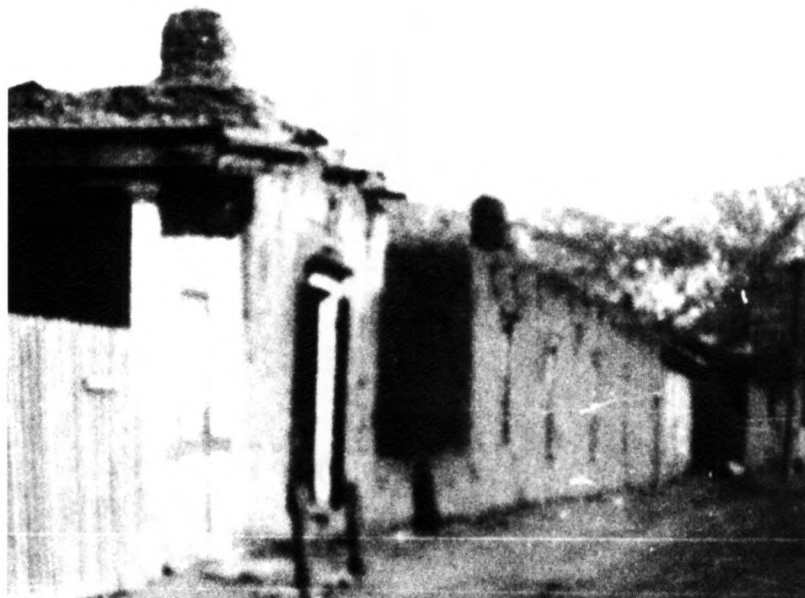
El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 7 Page 16

Figure 7-4: Detail from photograph of Canyon Road before 1909. Museum of New Mexico Negative # 31821



Figure 7-5: Photograph dated 1917 of view from southeast. Historic Santa Fe Foundation



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

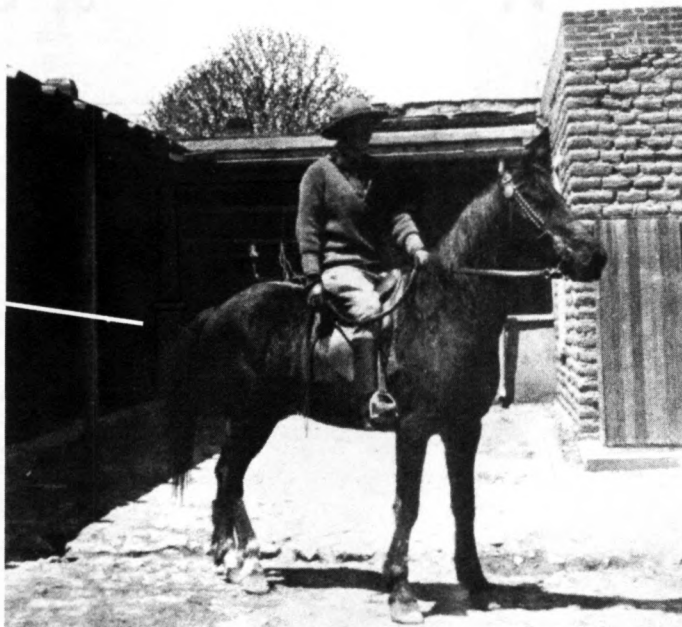
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 17

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Figure 7-6: Photograph of Antoinette Baca on horse in what is now the East Patio, showing new construction at right and former masonry pier at left. May 1921

Masonry pier



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 7 Page 18

Figure 7-7: North side of main house, the retaining wall, the arbor and stairs, the boiler chimney, horno and large garage with Kate Chapman. Ca.1932. Kate Chapman Album, Historic Santa Fe Foundation



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 19

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Figure 7-8: Garden viewed from the west with Johnson family members. Ca.1912. Historic Santa Fe Foundation



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 20

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Statement of Significance:

El Zaguán represents a trend of Anglo-American easterners drawn to Santa Fe, starting in the Territorial period and ending after the first decades of the twentieth century. They came first to participate in frontier commerce and later to promote Native American causes and the preservation of traditional arts. During the Santa Fe Trail period and then again in the 1920s, easterners of means merged into the local community and left their imprint on commerce, architecture, art, and philanthropy. El Zaguán reflects predominant movements in Santa Fe's architectural history and illustrates ways in which new elements blended into the centuries-old adobe building patterns during the two distinct historical periods. Among the American traders attracted to Santa Fe, was James L. Johnson from Maryland, who with his wife Maria Jesus (Jesusita) Montoya of Chihuahua, Mexico, established a large, rambling house on a farm at the edge of the city. In the early twentieth century easterners were again attracted to Santa Fe, this time because of its cultures, not its commerce. The attitudes of this later influx also brought change to Santa Fe's architecture. Margretta Dietrich, a wealthy heiress from Philadelphia, purchased the Johnson house in 1928, renaming it El Zaguán. Dietrich valued the existing historic architecture, and the house remained little affected while many other buildings in Santa Fe were altered to conform to the tenets of the popular Spanish-Pueblo Revival style. As such, El Zaguán is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Context

When the Santa Fe Trail opened in 1821 it placed Santa Fe within a network of trade routes and brought an infusion of Americans with new tastes, as well as goods. Commerce was brisk and American traders such as James L. Johnson greatly profited as the trail grew in importance.

The volume of business associated with the trail increased after Mexican tariffs were removed during the U.S. Territorial period beginning in 1846. Johnson established himself in the wholesale and retail trade business in Santa Fe, ran a business in a large building he owned on the northeast corner of the Santa Fe Plaza, and became a prosperous merchant in the 1860s.⁹

Among the newly available goods arriving over the trail were large pieces of glass for windows, nails, and later, fired brick. Brick was expensive, and thus used for copings, not wall construction. In the 1840s sawmills began to provide milled lumber for the first time in Santa Fe. Before this period, the Spanish colonial tradition of linear adobe buildings using logs for roof structure and for portales had persisted for 250 years.

In the 1840s Santa Fe newcomers and residents began to incorporate the newly available materials into existing Spanish colonial buildings. New red brick copings on parapet walls and large vertical windows framed in white-painted wood with pediment lintel trim were features that came to be associated with New Mexico's

⁹ Much of the historical data in this nomination comes from the work of Corrine Sze. For a detailed history of El Zaguán, see Corrine Sze, et al., "El Zaguán, the James L. Johnson House: Historic Structures Report," 1996.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán

Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 8 Page 21

Territorial style of architecture. The unpainted, brown-toned logs that formerly served as portal posts and roof structure were supplanted by thin square milled columns, often with chamfered corners in a bright, contrasting white. Simple milled lumber caps replaced the heavy corbels, and milled lumber joists also painted white lightened the portal structure.

In addition to the major change of proportions of window openings, which became more vertical, the introduction of white paint and red bricks into the color palate, the forms of buildings also eventually changed as residents adopted American features such as hallways and symmetrical floor plans. The traditional Spanish linear, ell-shaped and U-shaped building form no longer predominated by the time building footprints were illustrated in the 1912 Official King's Map of Santa Fe. The vertical windows and the sophistication and elegant proportions of the west porch at the Johnson house, the use of lattice—unusual in Santa Fe—and the large flower garden planted with peonies and lilies by Mrs. Jesusita Johnson, all distinguished the property from its neighbors and exemplify this period of change.

The railroad spur line from Lamy connected Santa Fe with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway in 1881, but by then James L. Johnson's fortunes shifted, and his business failed. The Canyon Road property was among the assets that Johnson was forced to give over to the powerful Santa Fe attorney, politician and land speculator, Thomas B. Catron, who arrived in Santa Fe from Missouri in the 1860s. Johnson leased the family farm from Catron until his death in 1897, and his family continued living on the property. In 1910, 31 farm animals remained on the Johnson land, which sloped gradually down to the north and contained a stable, a corral, and pens for hogs and chickens, a large orchard, and fields of corn and alfalfa.

Approximately two decades after James L. Johnson died, one of Johnson's grandson's, James Baca, purchased the property back from the Catron family. James Baca, whose mother was a daughter of James L. Johnson and whose father came from an old New Mexico family, began converting the former Johnson family house into apartments after he purchased it in 1918. However, he ran into financial difficulties, and in 1926 U.S. senator and owner of the *Santa Fe New Mexican* newspaper Bronson Cutting assumed Baca's debts. After a year as a hotel and one as a girl's school, the compound was converted to rental use, with furnished apartments in the house and two rental cottages on the lower level north of the house.

Margretta Dietrich

El Zaguán is additionally significant for representing a trend of American women who came from the East to relocate in Santa Fe, where their philanthropic work, most often in culture, the arts and social welfare, left a stamp on the city for nearly a century. The owner of El Zaguán for 33 years was born Margretta Shaw Stewart in 1881 in Philadelphia. She graduated from Bryn Mawr College¹⁰ in 1903, and after marriage to Charles Henry Dietrich, six years later, moved to Hastings, Nebraska. There she began her support for woman's suffrage and

¹⁰ Several Bryn Mawr graduates moved to Santa Fe in the early twentieth century in search of an alternative lifestyle, including Dietrich, Elizabeth Sheply Sergeant, Martha White, Elizabeth White, and Gertrude Ely.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 8 Page 22

child reform laws, working on these causes for nearly 20 years, resulting in her becoming president of the Nebraska Woman's Suffrage Association and a member of its successor organization, the Nebraska League of Women Voters.¹¹

In 1921 Margretta was invited to speak to the Santa Fe branch of the League of Women Voters, and she, her husband, and her sister, Dorothy Stewart, traveled to New Mexico for the first time. In 1925 Margretta returned to Santa Fe a widow, and soon made the permanent move in 1927, acquiring the old Baca-Johnson property on Canyon Road a year later. Upon arrival, Margretta immediately took up the cause of Indian rights, fighting against the Bursum Bill, a controversial U.S. Senate bill that threatened to give Anglo settlers legal title to land within Indian pueblos.

"I thought my 'promoting' days were over when I came to New Mexico," Dietrich later recalled of her work in Santa Fe.¹² But in Santa Fe she took her early energies promoting women's suffrage and translated them into, as she wrote later, "promoting to help toward keeping Indians as little demoralized as possible by their contacts with the white man, and to give the poor ignorant white man (of whom I was then one) some appreciation of the value of Indian culture and art..."¹³ As a patron of the arts, she purchased over 250 paintings directly from native artists, opening a gallery of Indian Arts in New York to sell their works.¹⁴

To improve public appreciation of Spanish and Indian crafts and to create a market for traditional goods, Margretta worked with the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs (NMAIA), serving as president from 1933 to 1952. Playing an influential role in promoting Indian arts, she backed native art education, which upon until that point was discouraged—if not forbidden—by the federal Education Department of the Indian Service. At Dietrich's urging, President Herbert Hoover created a post at the Santa Fe Indian School, where artist Dorothy Dunn taught Native American arts. The art program flourished, with students gaining exposure and selling their paintings for high prices. But Dietrich found "in spite of this evidence of success, the Education Department of the Indian Service disapproved of the teaching methods; they wanted realism, perspective and shadows, less (if any) of the symbolic... In short, they wanted Indians to paint not as Indians but in a mongrel European manner."¹⁵

In 1927 Dietrich emerged a leader in the Southwest Indian Fair committee, which took over the management of the indoor Indian Fair that had begun under the direction of the Museum of New Mexico as part of the Santa Fe Fiesta. Between 1932 and 1935, committee members Kenneth Chapman, Amelia White, Dietrich and others traveled to pueblos and schools where judged competitions took place. In 1936, it was

¹¹ Molly H. Mullin, *Culture in the Marketplace*, pp. 68-69.

¹² Margretta Dietrich, quoted in Alicia Bessette, "The Creation of Value," *Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin* Summer 2002: <http://www.brynmawr.edu/Alumnae/bulletin/newmex.htm>.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Molly H. Mullin, *Culture in the Marketplace*, p. 71.

¹⁵ Margretta Dietrich, quoted in Alicia Bessette, "The Creation of Value," *Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin* Summer 2002: <http://www.brynmawr.edu/Alumnae/bulletin/newmex.htm>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 8 Page 23

Dietrich's assistant and her sister's close friend, Maria Chabot, who proposed an Indian Market modeled on the outdoor markets she had seen in Mexico, suggesting locating it under the portal of the Palace of the Governors'.

Margretta Dietrich played a significant role in spreading the new appreciation for Pueblo and Navajo art across the country in the early twentieth century and became one of the area's most influential patrons of Indian as well as Spanish Colonial Arts.

With writers and artists including Mary Austin and Alice Corbin Henderson, and fellow Bryn Mawr graduate and philanthropist, Amelia Elizabeth White, she founded the Spanish Colonial Arts Society, an organization similar to the NMAIA, but focused solely on art. Disparaging the impersonal uniformity of American factory-made objects, Dietrich found that the Spanish colonial pieces shared with the Indian work the strong tie to place and an evocation of a sense of local character they valued.

In addition to her work leading the NMAIA and promoting traditional craft, Dietrich assisted with the establishment of public health nursing and educational programs for Pueblo and Navajo people.

Along with other highly educated, upper-class women drawn to Santa Fe, Dietrich re-created herself while boosting culture and civic life through her philanthropic work. In the context of supporting art forms that did not already have the established institutional structure of the then Eurocentric art world in the eastern United States, Dietrich was a pioneer. Although in hindsight some of her efforts may appear paternalistic, Dietrich championed the economic self-sufficiency of native artists while attempting to educate Americans about the best quality native art as opposed to mere Indian curios.

In the memoirs she called her "New Mexico Recollections," Margretta Dietrich referred to New Mexico in the 1920s and 1930s as a good place for a feminist to live. It offered her the setting for projects that would construct her identity while at the same time educating and helping others.

Margretta Dietrich managed El Zaguán through its years as a hotel, school and finally apartments; when she became seriously ill in 1947, Dietrich set up the NMAIA office in the building, finally retiring from the presidency in 1952. She lived in Santa Fe until her death at the age of 80 in 1961.

Kate Chapman

The women who shaped El Zaguán during the period of significance were all raised in Philadelphia. Unlike some of their friends who came to Santa Fe from the East, purchased property, and involved an architect such as John Gaw Meem to carry out their visions, Margretta Dietrich and her younger sister Dorothy Stewart chose to work with Kate Chapman, a local designer. Already well-known as a designer of "Santa Fe style" homes, Kate Chapman was a likely choice to direct converting the old house into an "elite summer hotel" and to "improve

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 8 Page 24

the grounds.”¹⁶ Kate and Margretta’s sister were close friends, and it was Kate Chapman who had originally informed Margretta Dietrich that the Johnson-Baca property was available for purchase from Bronson Cuttings.

Kate Mueller (Chapman) moved to New Mexico in 1910, marrying Kenneth Chapman, an artist and archeologist who had arrived as a health seeker in 1899. Not the only woman designer-building contractor in Santa Fe in the 1930s, Kate Chapman hired crews to remodel and build adobe buildings using traditional local materials and techniques.¹⁷ She employed local men to do the construction work and women from Santo Domingo and Tesuque pueblos to build fireplaces.¹⁸ Kate Chapman’s projects included three historic properties that Margretta Dietrich purchased on Canyon Road: the Borrego House and the Prada House where she lived, as well as buildings, fireplaces and alterations at El Zaguán. Kate Chapman also developed a residential compound on nearby Acequia Madre, which she named Plaza Balentine, and designed several of the houses there. Kate Chapman’s architectural work was contemporary with that of architect John Gaw Meem and of artist and designer William Penhallow Henderson, although she began working with adobe buildings a decade earlier.

In addition to her building projects Kate Chapman expressed her opinions and philosophy about New Mexico architecture in a 22 page monograph entitled *Adobe Notes or How to keep the Weather out with Just Plain Mud*, published in 1930. In this volume she offered practical advice on remodeling or building traditional adobe houses, combining her well-founded understanding of adobe construction with her idealized view of New Mexico. Chapman promoted using mud plaster instead of cement, and explained the advantages of the monolithic nature of the wall system in which the bricks, mortar, and finish are all the same material: mud. At the same time the romanticism of her views is evident when she advises that viga ends be left to project through exterior walls she refer to “lovely shadows” they made.

Chapman freely expressed her disdain for some newly-constructed Santa Fe buildings, but not without humor. In her monograph she did not shy away from dictating how New Mexico architecture should look, praising the Spanish colonial aesthetic of simplicity in long, low buildings with few windows. She disapproved of the mixing of certain stylistic elements and materials, considering it important to keep a clear distinction between the milled square posts and brick copings of the Territorial and the round posts, adobe parapets and projecting viga ends of the Spanish-Pueblo Revival styles. In her words: “We do not like to see an ‘early’ portal on a house of later style, nor carved and hand-paneled doors where the Early-American-Occupation mill work is more suitable. Perhaps the idea is that one can quite happily add a sophisticated detail to an older structure, but not a primitive element of a later time.”¹⁹

¹⁶ Sze, Corinne, et al., “El Zaguán, the James L. Johnson House: Historic Structures Report,” p.26

¹⁷ Other women builders at the time were Katherine Stinson Otero, and Dorothy Parker Curtis. Katherine Stinson Otero built a number of houses beginning in the 1920s, including the Dorothy McKibbin house, the Catherine Gay-Sally Wagner house, and houses in Plaza Chamisal. Dorothy Parker Curtis developed Plaza Fatima.

¹⁸ Sze, Corinne, et al., “El Zaguán, the James L. Johnson House: Historic Structures Report,” p.26.

¹⁹ Kate Chapman and Dorothy N. Stewart, *Adobe Notes*, no page.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 25

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Conclusion

El Zaguán is exemplary of Territorial period architecture, overlain with the alterations and additions made during the early 20th century when Spanish-Pueblo Revival architecture came to prominence. Unlike others, Margretta Dietrich did not remake the property in the romantic Spanish-Pueblo Revival style, but valued the existing architecture, changing little of its essential design and character. In this regard, El Zaguán is one of the best examples in New Mexico of the transition from the Territorial to modern periods, reflecting the tastes and architectural leanings of people who arrived from the East.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section 8 Page 26

Figure 8-1: James L. Johnson. Museum of New Mexico, Negative Number # 165641



*James L. Johnson,
Courtesy Museum of New Mexico No.165641*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 27

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Figure 8-2: Margretta Dietrich in 1925 and 1960. Historic Santa Fe Foundation



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 28

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Bibliography

- Bessette, Alicia. "The Creation of Value: How Five Bryn Mawr Writers Changed Common Perceptions of Culture, Art, and Native America." *Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin* Summer 2002:
<http://www.brynmawr.edu/Alumnae/bulletin/newmex.htm>
- Bové, Phillip. "Santa Fe: Report on Canyon Road Community Ditch." October 1, 1996.
- Bunting, Bainbridge. "El Zaguán." *New Mexico Magazine*. May 1961: pp. 14-16.
- Chapman, Kate and Dorothy N. Stewart. *Adobe Notes or How to Keep the Weather Out with Just Plain Mud*. Taos: Laughing Horse Press, 1930.
- Dietrich, Margretta. "New Mexico Recollections Part II." Unpublished memoir. Historic Santa Fe Foundation, 1961.
- _____. "Inventory of El Zaguán Apartments." Historic Santa Fe Foundation, 1939.
- Loomis, Sylvia. Correspondence, Historic Santa Fe Foundation, 1962-1966.
- Mullin, Molly H. *Culture in the Marketplace: Gender, Art, and Value in the American Southwest*. Durham: Duke University Press, 2001.
- Sze, Corrine, et al. "El Zaguán, the James L. Johnson House: Historic Structures Report." Produced for the Historic Santa Fe Foundation, 1996.
- _____. "The James L. Johnson House (El Zaguán), 545 Canyon Road." *Bulletin of the Historic Santa Fe Foundation*, Vol. 25, No. 1, March 1998, pp. 1-7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 29

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the southeast corner of El Zaguán property from whence Santa Fe sewer manhole W5-6 bears South 63°16'39" East, a distance of 126.03', thence leaving said point and place of beginning along the following courses:

North 65°55' 01" West, a distance of 12.02 feet;
thence North 70°07'01" West, a distance of 1.20 feet;
thence North 70°07'01" West, a distance of 271.11 feet;
thence North 18°56'54" East, a distance of 62.40 feet'
thence South 73°19'50" East, a distance of 73.19 feet'
thence North 19°20'24" East, a distance of 56.40 feet'
thence South 74°48'06" East, a distance of 54.12 feet;
thence North 18°45'37" East, a distance of 10.62 feet;
thence South 70°11'45" East, a distance of 33.20 feet;
thence South 06°59'23" West, a distance of 12.04 feet

to the beginning of a curve concave to the northeast having a radius of 31.27 feet and a central angle of 80°07'11" and being subtended by a chord which bears South 31°55'15" East 40.25 feet thence southerly, southeasterly and easterly along said curve, a distance of 43.73 feet; thence South 72°05'58" East, a distance of 62.74 feet to the beginning of a curve concave to the southwest having a radius of 14.20 feet and a central angle of 89°50'22" and being subtended by a chord which bears South 27°02'24" East 20.05 feet; thence easterly, southeasterly and southerly along said curve, a distance of 22.27 feet; thence South 00°22'33" East, a distance of 36.48 feet; thence South 18°17'27" West, a distance of 57.28 feet; to the Point of Beginning. Containing 0.657 more or less.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary contains a smaller portion of the property surrounding the house during the periods of significance. The boundary, however, contains the most significant features of El Zaguán, the main house and the flower garden and their immediate setting. The boundary contains and preserves the general layout of the original compound and excludes altered buildings that are now outside of the legal boundary for the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

El Zaguán
Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Section Photo Page 30

Photograph Log

Information pertaining to all photographs unless otherwise noted:

El Zaguán

Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Photographer: Catherine Colby

Date: October, 2007

Location images: New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office

Photo 1

West end of facade
Camera facing northeast

Photo 8

Arbor from lower level
Camera facing southwest

Photo 2

West door to zaguán
Camera facing east

Photo 9

Two-car garage
Camera facing west

Photo 3

East door to zaguán
Camera facing west

Photo 10

Lamp post and three-car garage
Camera facing west

Photo 4

East patio
Camera facing east

Photo 11

Outdoor oven (*horno*)
Camera facing south

Photo 5

Interior west elevation, Apt. 2
Camera facing west

Photo 6

West porch
Camera facing northeast

Photo 7

Garden
Camera facing west